MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___ no X

Property Name: Powhatan Mining Company Facility Inventory Number: BA-3258

Address: 2006 Emmanuel Court (formerly 6721 Windsor Mill Road) Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Woodlawn Zip Code: 21207 County: Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West

Property Owner: Frederick C. Hilnbrand Tax Account ID Number: 0216600010

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 269 Tax Map Number: 88

Project: Powhatan Mining Company Facility Demolition Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company

Preparer's Name: Emma Young Date Prepared: 6/22/2010

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ___ Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property:

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Property Description

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility, located at 2006 Emmanuel Court (formerly 6721 Windsor Mill Road), in Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland, occupies a one-acre lot located amidst late-twentieth and early twenty-first century residential subdivisions. The property consists of the ca.-1917 processing facility with a ca.-1930 garage addition that formerly served as a loading area, and a ca.-1917 workers' office building, currently used as a residential dwelling. The property functioned as an asbestos processing facility from ca. 1917 until ca. 1980, after which it was converted to a residential property.

Ca.-1917 Processing Facility and Garage

The ca.-1917 processing facility occupies the southeastern portion of the lot, immediately adjacent to the northwest side of Emmanuel Court. The building consists of the original ca.-1917 processing facility on the southwest end a garage addition (former loading area), added ca. 1930, at the northeast end. The processing area of the building has been sealed off, although it is used by the current property owner for storage. The former loading area is also used for storage as well as a workshop.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

[signature] 8/24/2010

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

[signature] 8/24/10

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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The building faces northeast and is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. The multiple-story, timber-frame processing facility sits atop a full fieldstone foundation. The exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal or metal sheets, and the multiple shed roofs of the building are sheathed in corrugated metal. The building is lit by a variety of window types, including four-light, six-light, nine-light, twelve-light, and sixteen-light, where visible; the majority of which appear to be metal awning sash types. Some of the panes have been damaged, and some of the windows have been completely boarded over. A garage consisting of three one-story, concrete block bays was appended to the northeast elevation of the facility ca. 1930. The building is partially banked into a hill that slopes downward from northwest to south.

The northeast elevation of the processing facility is largely concealed by the three-bay garage addition, which rests on a poured-concrete slab. The portion of the processing facility's northeast elevation that is visible above the addition is devoid of openings. The exterior wall of the southeast garage bay consists of exposed concrete block topped with corrugated metal. A shed roof, covered with corrugated metal, caps this bay. A set of double-leaf, vertical board doors, each inset with a smaller single-leaf door with metal strap hinges, is centrally located in the bay. Thin metal sheets cover the inset doors. A small single-leaf, vertical board pedestrian door, the exterior of which is covered in a metal sheet, is located in the single-leaf door at the far southeast end of the bay. The exterior wall of the central bay and the shallow-pitched, gable-front roof over this bay are sheathed in corrugated metal. The metal base located at the roof peak provides evidence of the former air raid siren that was removed in the 1990s and donated to the Woodlawn Fire Department (Hilnbrand 2010). Two metal pipes extend from the roof ridge to provide interior ventilation. The central bay consists of a wood paneled overhead garage door. A single-leaf wood pedestrian door is located immediately northwest of the garage door in this bay. The concrete block wall is exposed in the northwest garage bay. Corrugated metal sheaths the northeast elevation of the continuous shed roof that extends from the peak of the central bay. A wood, paneled, overhead garage door provides access to the interior of the northeast bay.

The northwest elevation of the processing facility consists of the full fieldstone foundation; a metal-clad, shallow-pitched, gable-front first story; and three multiple-story, rectangular-shaped, narrow processing blocks. Two exterior metal hoppers, measuring approximately two-and-one-half-stories in height, are located at the west corner of the elevation. Two single-leaf, metal pedestrian doors, accessed by an exterior attached ladder, are located in the northeast and southwest elevations of the hoppers. The full fieldstone foundation of the facility features nine-light and sixteen-light, metal, hopper-sash windows. A band of poured concrete separates the foundation from the upper stories, the exterior walls of which are clad in metal. The exterior walls of the first story are sheathed in metal sheets, stamped with simple square panels, whereas the upper stories are sheathed in corrugated metal. A set of nine poured-concrete steps, flanked to the north by a metal pipe railing, leads to a fieldstone landing centrally located on the elevation. The landing provides access to the only exterior pedestrian entrance into the processing facility. Portions of the fieldstone landing in front of the pedestrian entry are in ruin; however, the remaining layout suggests that the landing could have accommodated a loading dock given its close proximity to the hopper. The entry consists of a single-leaf, wood door inset with a small window near the top. The door retains its original metal strap hinges and hardware. A simple wood, shed-roof door hood shelters the entry. Three three-over-six light, double-hung, metal-sash windows are located to the north of the entry, and four windows of the same type are located to the south. Exterior piping and hardware, possibly used for loading, are located to the southwest of the northeast window bay.

The northeastern, two-bay processing block rises two-and-one-half stories above the first story, and is attached directly to the northeast elevation of the central processing block. The two-bay central processing block rises an additional three stories above the first story. A one-story, shed-roof extension is centrally located in the northwest elevation of the block. A metal shoot is situated above at the south corner. A one-story ell topped with a metal shoot connects the central processing block to the southern, two-bay, two-and-one-half-story, shed-roof processing block. Metal shoots connect the northwest elevation of the south block to the hoppers, and an additional shoot is located in the northeast elevation and curves around to the northwest. A metal louvered vent is located in the upper southeast corner of the northeast elevation. The processing blocks are lit by six-light, awning-sash, metal

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

windows.

The northwest elevation of the concrete block garage addition consists of four bays. The concrete block wall is exposed and painted white. Three nine-light, fixed-sash, metal windows occupy the three northeastern bays, and a wood paneled overhead garage door occupies the southwest bay. The windows rest on brick sills, painted white.

The southwest elevation of the processing facility features a wood paneled, overhead garage door in the northwestern bay of the basement. A small, one-story, one-bay, concrete block, shed-roof addition extends from the central bay of the basement level. The addition features a single-leaf, vertical board pedestrian door in the southwest elevation. The southeastern bay of the basement level contains a former window opening, inset with a metal panel. From the metal panel extends a metal conveyor shoot that connects the processing facility to a small one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, concrete block building located to the southwest. The building contains a wide opening, concealed with a tarp, in the northwest elevation. The former window openings in the first story of the processing facility's southwest elevation have been boarded over. Based on the placement of the boards, the first story contained a centrally located set of paired windows, with a single window located to the northwest and southeast. The central processing block contains a one-bay, one-story, shed-roof extension in the southwest elevation, between the second and third stories. The southwest elevation of the southwest processing block contains a centrally located single square opening in the second story, and three louvered vents are situated in the upper southeast corner.

The southwest elevation of the garage addition is visible on the northwest side of the processing facility. The concrete block exterior walls are exposed and unpainted. Corrugated metal lines the area above the two evenly spaced window openings.

The southwestern end of the southeast elevation of the processing facility contains the full fieldstone foundation and first story. A large piece of plywood suggests a former opening in the southwestern bay of the basement level. A set of paired three-over-six light, double-hung, metal-sash windows is located above. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof extension of the first story extends outward, to the northeast of the corner. This extension rests on a full, elevated concrete block foundation, and the exterior walls of the first story are sheathed in corrugated metal. Two metal vents featuring conical caps protrude from the shed roof, which features exposed wood rafters. A piece of plywood suggests a former opening in the foundation. The extension features a sixteen-light window in the southwestern bay and a three-over-six light, double-hung, metal-sash window in the northeastern bay of the first story. The southeast elevation of the processing facility is largely comprised of the central three-story processing block, which, due to the sloped nature of the site, rests atop a concrete block foundation. Two shed-roof extensions, featuring a corrugated metal roof and plywood and metal sides, extend from the first story of the block. The southwest extension contains a metal pipe extending from the roof. The elevation features four three-over-six light, double-hung, metal-sash windows, two located between the first and second and second and third stories. Metal conveyor shoots extend from the southwest corners of the elevation to connect to a two-story metal hopper. The hopper rests on four tapered concrete piers. The northeast and southwest processing blocks contain six-light windows located sporadically throughout the southeast elevation, where visible.

A small shed-roof extension, featuring plywood walls and a corrugated metal roof, connects the central processing block to the southeast elevation of the southeast garage addition. The southeast elevation of the garage addition consists of the exposed concrete block wall, the bottom half of which is painted white. Horizontal aluminum siding located in the southwestern end of the elevation suggests a former vehicular opening. Three six-over-three light, double-hung, metal-sash windows are evenly spaced throughout the rest of the elevation. The southwestern window is inset with an air conditioning unit in the bottom left window pane; the central window has been concealed with plywood; and the northeastern window contains a stovepipe, most likely used for heating, which extends out and up from the bottom-right window pane.

The interior of the Powhatan Mining Company Facility retains the original asbestos processing equipment, including separators,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

hoppers used for collection, conveyor belts, and scale, although the equipment is in poor and damaged condition due to disuse. The deterioration and poor condition of the interior obscures the overall details of the original layout and functional flow of workers and materials through the processing materials; however, the overall finishes and materials of the interior remain. The floors of the basement and garage additions consist of dirt and poured concrete; the upper floors consist of unfinished wood. The walls are comprised of the exposed timber framing system or corrugated metal, except in the basement where the fieldstone walls are exposed and in the garage bays where the concrete walls are exposed. The exposed ceilings consist of the wood sub-flooring or corrugated metal. Access to each floor is provided by simple open wood staircases.

Overall, the processing facility is in poor condition.

Ca.-1917 Workers' Office Building

The ca.-1917 workers' office building is located to the west of the processing facility. The building was converted to a single-family residential dwelling ca. 1985. The building is banked into a hill that slopes downward from northeast to southwest so that the northeast elevation (façade) measures one story in height, while the southwest elevation measures two stories. The building rests on a poured-concrete slab. The exterior wall of the northeast elevation is covered in wood shakes, while the remaining elevations are sheathed in vinyl siding. The southwest elevation (rear) features stone exterior wall cladding near the foundation. The shallow-pitched, gable-front roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features an exterior chimney, sheathed in vinyl siding that extends from the southeast slope. The dwelling is primarily lit by one-over-one light, double-hung, aluminum-sash windows; six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows occupy the first story of the southwest and southeast elevations. A wood deck extends outward from the two-bay façade and provides access to the main entry into the dwelling. The entry consists of an aluminum single-leaf door sheltered by a two-light, aluminum storm door. A set of sliding glass doors occupies the northwestern bay of the elevation.

A one-story, two-bay, gabled addition extends from the northwest elevation. The addition rests on a poured-concrete slab, features vinyl siding on the exterior walls, and slate shingles on the gable roof. The windows consist of one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash types.

According to the current property owner, the interior was completely redone in the 1980s, including the construction of new partitions, the installation of a kitchen, and the application of new flooring and ceilings (Hilnbrand 2010).

Overall, the dwelling is in good condition.

Property Landscape Features and Setting

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility is bordered to the north, east, and west by late-twentieth and early twenty-first century residential subdivisions. Emmanuel Court, constructed ca. 2007, borders the property to the east and southeast. The road terminates at the south corner of the property in a cul-de-sac that features a central gazebo. A church and sanctuary associated with Emmanuel Ministries occupies the lot immediately to the north of the property. The south and west sides of the property are lined with heavy vegetation that separate the property from the adjacent residential dwellings. Land on the east and south sides of Emmanuel Court, adjacent to the property, was subdivided into nine residential lots. In December 2008, the vacant lots were cleared and roughly graded for new home construction.

The property itself consists of a grass yard, dotted with mature deciduous trees. A concrete foundation located in the northeast corner of the property, overgrown with vegetation, denotes a former loading dock for the property.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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_____ _____

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_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Historical Narrative:

Asbestos Use in the United States

"Asbestos" is a commercial term applied to several types of fibrous silicate minerals (Bangs 1946: 67). Asbestos deposits are found underground, utilizing conventional mining methods to extract the ore and bring it to the surface for processing. Asbestos can be characterized into two groups: amphiboles and chrysotile. Amphibolic asbestos is characterized by strong and stiff fibers, whereas chrysotile fibers are much softer and more flexible, and therefore the most commonly used type. Chrysotile asbestos is typically found near the surface, whereas amphibolic asbestos is found at varying depths. Chrysotile asbestos is the most commonly used type of asbestos, accounting for 98 percent of the worldwide asbestos production in 1988, and accounting for approximately 95 percent of the asbestos found in buildings in the United States. Amphibole asbestos is typically used for filtration, low-density insulation boards and ceiling tiles, asbestos-cement sheets and pipes for construction, and thermal and chemical insulation (How Products are Made website).

Asbestos was historically known for its resistance to flame and its ability to be woven into cloth. The product was used to make fireproof stage curtains for theatres as well as heat-resistant clothing for metal workers and firefighters. Modern applications of asbestos utilized its chemical resistance and the reinforcing properties of its fibers to produce asbestos-reinforced cement products, including pipes, sheets, and shingles used in building construction. Asbestos is also used as insulation for rocket engines, and much of the chlorine for bleach, cleaners, and disinfectants is produced using asbestos products (How Products Are Made website).

Asbestos did not achieve a commercially prominent position among mineral products until the late-nineteenth century. The first U.S. patent for an asbestos product was issued in 1828 for a lining material used in steam engines; however, the product was used sparingly until after 1868, when Henry Ward Johns patented a fireproof roofing material made of burlap and paper laminated together with a mixture of tar and asbestos fibers. Johns' patent became an immediate success, prompting large-scale mining of asbestos deposits near Quebec, Canada beginning in 1878 and spurring the development of other commercial uses. Manufacturers and builders began utilizing asbestos due to its sound absorption qualities, average tensile strength, and resistance to heat, electrical, and chemical damage. By 1900, asbestos was used for making gaskets, fireproof safes, bearings, electrical wiring insulation, filters, and building materials, including vinyl-asbestos flooring tiles used widespread into the 1960s, and automobile brake linings and clutch facings (How Products Are Made website). During World War II, thousands of tons of asbestos were used in ships to wrap the pipes, line the boilers, and cover engine and turbine parts. By the 1950s, uses of asbestos included fire retardant coatings, concrete, bricks, pipes and fireplace cement, heat-, fire-, and acid-resistant gaskets, pipe insulation, ceiling insulation, fireproof drywall, flooring, roofing, lawn furniture, and drywall joint compound. Heart surgeons used asbestos thread to sew incisions, Christmas trees were decorated with artificial snow made from asbestos, and toothpaste was marketed using asbestos fibers as an abrasive for cleaner teeth (How Products Are Made website).

Historically, the U.S. imported the majority of its asbestos used in production from Canada; however, domestic deposits were discovered in the late-nineteenth century in the east and southwest. The first major amphibole asbestos mine, established in 1894, was located in Sall Mountain, Georgia. By the early twentieth century, as many as 60 asbestos mines and processing facilities were operational along the east coast, in Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Vermont (Sato 2009: 133-134 and Turner, Jr., et al., 1920: 89).

In 1919, the U.S. imported 89 percent of the total 135,861 tons of marketable asbestos mined in Canada. Arizona produced the largest amount of domestic chrysotile asbestos, with smaller amounts mined in California, Oregon, Idaho, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (Diller 1918: 448). Georgia was the largest domestic producer of amphibole asbestos, followed by Virginia with smaller production occurring in Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Idaho (Skerrett 1921: 245 and Bowles 1920: 391). At this time, the Powhatan Mining Company Facility was employed in the processing

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

of anthophyllite (a sub-type of amphibole) slip-fiber asbestos used for the production of filters for use mainly in laboratories (Bowles 1920: 392). Prior to 1916, the United States imported almost all of its amphibole asbestos used for chemical filtration from Italy. The restrictions on commerce resulting from World War I forced the United States to investigate other means, including domestic production, for obtaining asbestos. At this time, Frederick Mett, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Bureau of Standards, developed an asbestos fiber found to be equal if not superior to the Italian amphibole (Author Unknown 1929: 22-24).

Historical records indicate that anthopyhillite (a subtype of amphibole) asbestos was historically mined on the Powhatan Mining Company property in addition to other locations throughout Maryland the Eastern United States. After local supply was depleted in the early twentieth century, asbestos rock ore was shipped to the facility from off-site locations in Harford County and later New Dale, North Carolina (U.S. Department of the Interior 1921: 552). The asbestos fiber extraction, or milling, process took place within the processing facility. Asbestos ore was purportedly received and most likely dried in the northeastern garage addition after ca. 1930, and processing occurred in the ca.-1917 southwestern portion of the facility. In dry milling operations, such as that of the Powhatan Mining Company Facility, the asbestos ore was first crushed to a uniform size and then dried. Fiber extraction occurred through a series of crushing operations, each followed by a vacuum aspiration of the ore running on a vibrating screen. On the screen, the fibers were released from the ore and moved to the surface where they were collected by a vacuum. Fibers removed from consecutive vibrating screens were brought to cyclone separators, and the air was filtered to remove the finer, suspended fibers (Burns 2010: 3; Greenhorne & O'Mara 2009: 2).

From ca. 1917 until ca. 1980, the Powhatan Mining Company Facility continued to refine and process asbestos ore for laboratory filters. At the most, the company employed 12 employees at one given time, and although it was the only asbestos processing facility in Maryland, it was not unique compared to other facilities located in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia, which operated on a much larger scale than the Maryland facility. In a period extending from the late 1960s to the early 1970s, asbestos mining peaked in the United States, with over 299 million pounds mined each year; however, by the late-1960s, health problems began to surface among those exposed to asbestos, particularly among shipyard workers who handled asbestos insulation during World War II. Several years later, health problems associated with exposure to airborne asbestos particles reached a head, forcing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to place severe restrictions on the use of asbestos. Consequently, mining and production of asbestos in the United States fell drastically, signaling the end of many asbestos mining companies, including the Powhatan Mining Company Facility. The company was forced to declare bankruptcy in the early 1980s after ceasing all operations on the property by ca. 1980. Within the United States, production diminished to 112 million pounds annually by 1987. In 1989, when the EPA banned most asbestos use, only 13.2 million pounds were mined (Asbestos website). Although the EPA lifted a ban for certain kinds of asbestos use in 1991, many manufacturers voluntarily removed asbestos from their products due to public perception. Consequently, asbestos usage in the United States fell from approximately 880,000 tons per year in 1973 to less than 44,000 tons in 1997 (How Products Are Made website). The last asbestos mining in the Eastern U.S. was of chrysotile asbestos in north-central Vermont. The Lowell quarry was the last asbestos mine to operate in the Eastern U.S. and was closed in 1993.

Powhatan Mining Facility

On June 26, 1893, Susan Younger, Sr., et al., sold approximately one acre of land at the site of the present-day Powhatan Mining Facility to George and Mary E. Fauth, for the sum of $200 (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record: 202: 237). The land previously belonged to the Younger family since the early nineteenth century, when Henry Younger acquired four acres from Rachel Robertson, et al. (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 303: 410). The Youngers erected a dwelling adjacent to Windsor Mill Road, north of the mining facility's location; however, cartographic research indicates that there were no buildings in the location of the present-day Powhatan Mining Facility prior to the erection of the processing facility and workers' office building ca. 1917 (Martenet 1865; Hopkins 1877).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

The Powhatan Mining Facility was established on land legally acquired by Frederick A. and Frances C. Mett on September 1, 1921 (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 545: 40). The Metts purchased five contiguous tracts totaling 6.5 acres on the west side of Windsor Mill Road from George Fauth, then a widower, for the sum of $5 (Ibid); however, the processing facility, constructed by Frederick Mett, as well as the associated workers' office, were operational for approximately four years prior to the 1921 property conveyance as indicated by 1917 data outlined in a U.S. Department of the Interior publication (U.S. Department of the Interior 1921).

The Powhatan Mining Facility was constructed ca. 1917 in response to the restrictions on commerce resulting from World War I, which cut off the amphibole asbestos supplies from Italy. The demand for chemical filters necessitated domestic production and led to the discovery of an ample supply of amphibole slip fiber in the weathered metamorphic rock of Maryland. The weathered amphibole is more flexible while retaining textile strength when compared to the hard and brittle un-weathered fibrous rock (U.S. Department of the Interior 1921: 552).

Better quality product was soon discovered in a mine in Pylesville, Maryland, with other smaller deposits uncovered in Harford, Howard, and Baltimore counties. Frederick A. Mett subsequently honed his refinement of asbestos ore and created the Powhatan Mining Corporation ca. 1917, in Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland. The operation was established for the purposes of mixing, washing, and chemically treating the amphibole asbestos for Gooch crucible filters, a filtration device with a bottom perforated with small holes designed specifically for use in filtration, particularly gravimetric chemical analysis, named after its inventor Frank Austen Gooch (Wood 1912: 750). The name Powhatan referred to the neighborhood now known as Woodlawn, which was famous as a mid- to late-nineteenth-century gristmill and manufacturing center (McGrain n.d.: 433-434).

In March 1923, the Powhatan Mining Corporation was officially incorporated, with Frederick Mett serving as President (Author Unknown 1929: 22). Several months later, on September 20, 1923, Frederick and Frances Mett sold a one-acre portion of the property to the Powhatan Mining Corporation, for ten dollars (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 532: 101). Frederick Mett served as the principal figure of the Powhatan Mining Company. He worked with the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Bureau of Standards to develop a patent for the process of refining asbestos ore in 1923 (Author Unknown 1929: 22). Mr. Mett claimed as his invention, the following:

1) the process of refining asbestos, subjecting comminuted asbestos ore while in a non-solvent liquid to a combined drawing and rubbing action, and

2) the method of separating asbestos fiber from rock and associated impurities which comprises submerging the mineral in water, passing the mineral through rubbing and crushing means in a continuous current of water of submergence to break up the friable elements and separate the integral fibers and separating the lighter constituents by flotation and the heavier constituents by sedimentation (Mett 1923).

In March 1937, the Powhatan Mining Corporation forfeited its corporate charter. Its assets, including the property, were conveyed to the surviving directors of the company, Charles Silver, Abraham Rome, Frederick Mett, and Frank Mett, who subsequently conveyed all of the assets and property to the Powhatan Mining Company on January 26, 1938 (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 1021: 378).

Frederick Mett remained the principal figure in the operations of the Maryland Powhatan Mining Company from its founding ca. 1917 until his death in October 1967. Historic aerials indicate that the workers' office building, located to the southwest of the processing facility, was utilized for company operations (USDA 1938). The building was reportedly used by the workers as well as for shipping (Hilnbrand 2010). In addition, the lots located to the southwest of the facility may have been used for excess materials

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

storage (Hilnbrand 2010). The location of the original mining that purportedly occurred on the property is unknown as no evidence to these extraction operations exists in 2010. The Metts occupied a stone dwelling located to the north of the facility, on a 5.5-acre parcel, as evidenced by telephone and business directories from the 1950s and early 1960s (Baltimore County Historical Society; Hilnbrand 2010). The dwelling was incorporated into the larger present-day Emmanuel Ministries Church building ca. 2006.

By 1950, Powhatan Mining Company included facilities in California, Georgia, and North Carolina. By 1952, facilities were only in Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland, and by 1955, the company operated mainly out of North Carolina, with the Maryland facility providing additional support (Van Gosen 2006).

Upon Frederick Mett's death in 1967, his daughter, Frances Mett, continued to operate the company in Maryland for over the next twelve years. On May 29, 1980, the Powhatan Mining Company was dissolved. On May 16, 1984, Frances E. Mett and Harry W. Ferkler, Trustees of the Assets of Powhatan Mining Company, indicated that the company was unable to repay its debts in full, and therefore, the assets were conveyed by Frances Mett and Harry Ferkler to Thomas J. Renner in trust for the benefit of the creditors (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 6744: 526). On July 11, 1984, the Circuit Court for Baltimore County assumed jurisdiction over the property, with Thomas J. Renner appointed Trustee in order to sell the real estate (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 6937: 828).

On May 3, 1985, Thomas J. Renner, serving as Trustee for the Benefit of the Creditors of Powhatan Mining Company, conveyed the approximately one-acre lot to David and Lucille Hilnbrand (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 6937: 828). Several months later, on August 19, David and Lucille Hilnbrand conveyed the property unto themselves for "their joint and several lives with full power of disposition." The August 19, 1985 deed stated that upon the couple's death, their son, Frederick C. Hilnbrand, would inherit the property (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 6977: 242). The Hilnbrands converted the workers' office building to a single-family dwelling shortly after acquiring the property in 1985. From ca. 1985 until ca. 1990, the garage addition was used for the Hilnbrand's automotive repair shop, and they utilized the processing facility for storage (Hilnbrand 2010).

The Estate of Frances Mett conveyed the former Mett dwelling parcel, which comprised approximately 5.5 acres to the north of the asbestos processing facility, to Randall Gordon in April 1994. Mr. Gordon later sold the property in August 2001 to Emmanuel Ministries International, Inc., for the construction of a new church building. The church was constructed by 2006, and the remaining portion of the property was subdivided and sold to Portrait Development LLC for the construction of a 12-home subdivision called "Valerie Manor" (Maryland Department of the Environment Website).

On February 28, 1991, Lucille Hilnbrand died, vesting title to the one-acre former asbestos processing facility property to David Hilnbrand. In August 1998, a second deed of conveyance was prepared vesting the property from David Hilnbrand to Frederick Hilnbrand, his son, for the sum of $1; however, the deed was not recorded until June 7, 2007 (Baltimore County Circuit Court, Land Record 25748: 434). David Hilnbrand died in January 2001, and thereby, the property was inherited by Frederick Hilnbrand, who retains ownership of the property in 2010.

Upon completion of the Emmanuel Ministries Church building in 2006, Berg Lane, which provided access from Windsor Mill Road to the Powhatan Mining Company Facility through the present-day church property, was closed and covered with topsoil. A new road, Emmanuel Court, which ends at a cul-de-sac located to the east of the Powhatan Mining Facility property, was constructed in its stead. To date, approximately four newly constructed homes are located at the northeast end of Emmanuel Court near Windsor Mill Road. The subdivided parcels closest to the processing facility remain undeveloped, although they have been cleared of trees and presently store excess dirt piles.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Significance Evaluation:

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility, located at 2006 Emmanuel Court (formerly 6721 Windsor Mill Road), Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Although the property is associated with asbestos mining and processing during the twentieth century, the property was not unique as asbestos mines and facilities were located throughout the Eastern United States. The Powhatan Mining Company, in particular,, included mines and facilities in North Carolina, Georgia, and California, in addition to the numerous other asbestos companies located throughout the eastern and western United States. Furthermore, although the facility represents early asbestos mining and processing operations in Maryland, it is not representative of the industry's impact on the state due to its small scale and the limited application of the particular product that was produced at the facility. The property was charged with processing and mining amphibole asbestos specifically for use in laboratory filters. This application did not have widespread impact on the asbestos industry or its products, since 95 percent of asbestos used in American products and buildings was of the chrysotile type, mined and processed in larger facilities in Vermont and Arizona. The property employed a small number of Maryland residents, and consequently, did not have a significant impact on the industry of the area. Local county histories as well as business and industry directories dating to World War I and World War II fail to mention the Powhatan Mining Company Facility, thereby supporting its isolation and minimal impact on the development of the county and region.

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility is not eligible under Criterion B because it has no known association with the lives of individuals of historical importance. Although Frederick A. Mett was revered by asbestos industrialists for his contribution to the development of plans for the preparation of asbestos filter fiber, Mr. Mett was not directly involved in any significant events or trends.

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility is not eligible under Criterion C because the processing facility and associated workers' office building do not possess the architectural distinctiveness necessary to qualify it for listing in the National Register. Although the Powhatan Mining Facility represents an early twentieth-century industrial building constructed for the refinement of asbestos in Maryland, it does not represent a significant building type, style, or method of construction. The construction of the processing facility was not based on a specific form or standard building plan, and was instead constructed based on the confines of the site. The buildings are not exceptional examples of any type, period, or form and do not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of the architectural survey and evaluation.

Integrity

The Powhatan Mining Company Facility retains integrity of location, situated to the southwest of Windsor Mill Road in northern Baltimore County. Late-twentieth and early twenty-first century residential subdivision and development, including the construction of Emmanuel Court, has compromised integrity of setting. The processing facility retains its overall form and most of its original materials, with the exception of replaced doors and windows in some areas; however, overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association of the property as a whole have been compromised by deterioration caused by disuse, replacement of doors and windows of the processing facility, and the conversion of the former workers' office building to a single-family residential property. The property does not retain any historic signage denoting the function and association of the property as an asbestos processing facility. The lack of integrity of setting, workmanship, materials, and association culminates in the property's inability to convey the feeling of a twentieth-century asbestos processing facility in Baltimore County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Powhatan Mining Company Facility BA-3258

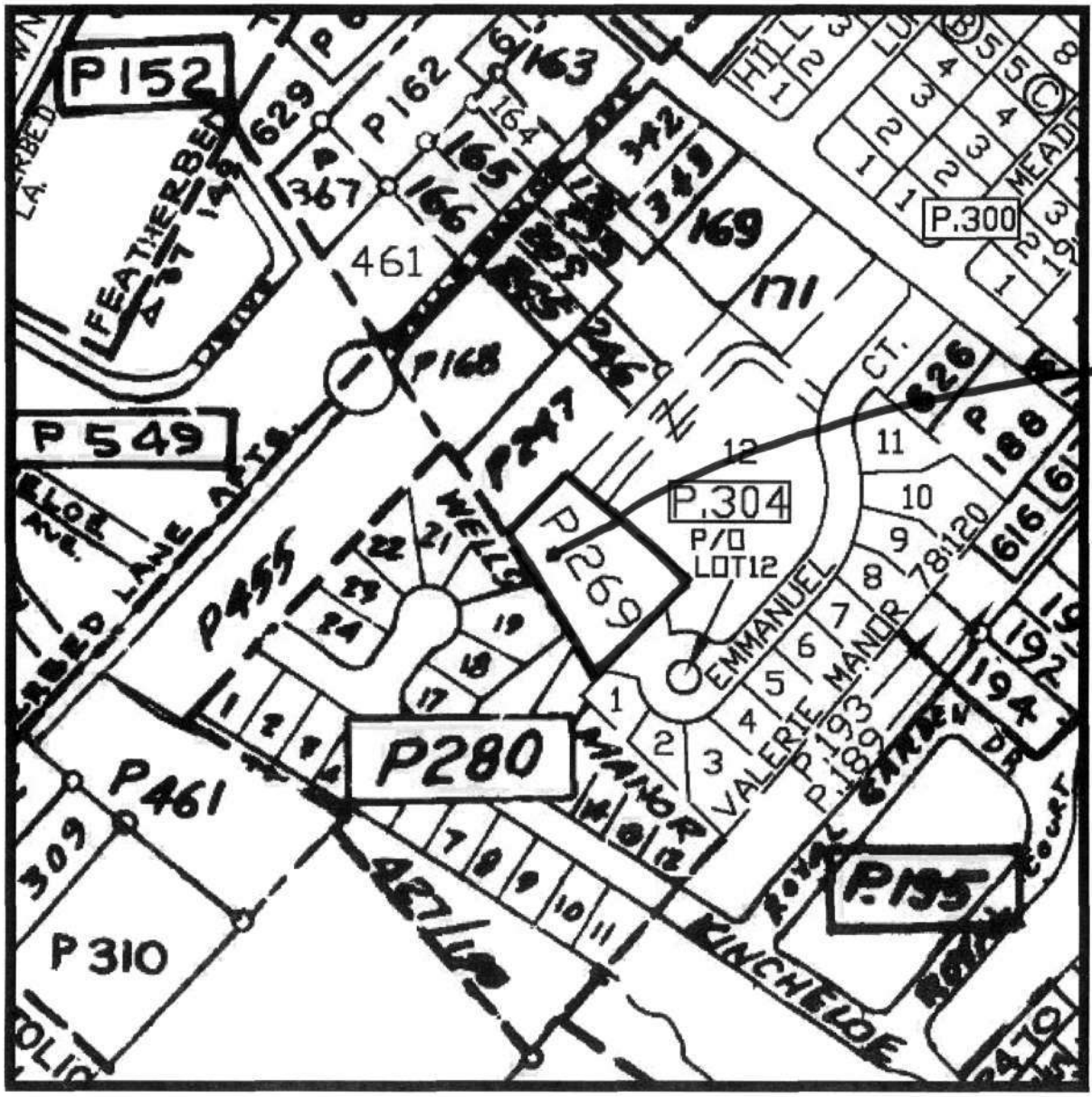
2006 Emmanuel Court (6721 Windsor Mill Road)
Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland

Map Source:
DRG 7.5" Baltimore West; © 2009 National Geographic Society, i-cubed.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
BALTIMORE COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

District - 02 **Account Number** - 0216600010



The information shown on this map has been compiled from deed descriptions and plats and is not a property survey. The map should not be used for legal descriptions. Users noting errors are urged to notify the Maryland Department of Planning Mapping, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore MD 21201.

If a plat for a property is needed, contact the local Land Records office where the property is located. Plats are also available online through the Maryland State Archives at www.plats.net.

Powhatan Mining Company Facility BA-3258

2006 Emmanuel Court (6721 Windsor Mill Road)
Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland

Map Source:
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Powhatan Mining Company Facility (BA-3258)
Digital Photo Log: All photographs printed using Epson Ultrachrome Pigmented Ink on Epson Premium Matte Photo Paper

Photo File Name	MIHP #	Property Name	County	Photographer	Date of Photo	Photo Description	Photo Sequence
BA-3258_201006_01	BA-3258	Powhatan Mining Company Facility	Baltimore	E. Young	06/2010	Overview of Powhatan Mining Company Facility, view to south.	1 of 23
BA-3258_201006_02	"	"	"	"	"	Overview of Powhatan Mining Company Facility, view to southwest.	2 of 23
BA-3258_201006_03	"	"	"	"	"	Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), northeast elevation, view to southwest.	3 of 23
BA-3258_201006_04	"	"	"	"	"	Ca. -1917 processing facility, northwest elevation, view to east.	4 of 23
BA-3258_201006_05	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, northwest elevation, view to south.	5 of 23
BA-3258_201006_06	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, northwest elevation, view to southeast.	6 of 23
BA-3258_201006_07	"	"	"	"	"	Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), northwest and northeast elevations, view to south.	7 of 23
BA-3258_201006_08	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, southwest and northwest elevations, view to northeast.	8 of 23
BA-3258_201006_09	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, southwest elevation, and northwest elevation of storage shed addition, view to east.	9 of 23
BA-3258_201006_10	"	"	"	"	"	Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), southwest and northwest elevations, view to northeast.	10 of 23
BA-3258_201006_11	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, southeast elevation, view to northwest.	11 of 23
BA-3258_201006_12	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, southeast elevation, view to west.	12 of 23
BA-3258_201006_13	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 workers' office building, southwest and southeast elevations, view to north.	13 of 23
BA-3258_201006_14	"	"	"	Tetra Tech, Inc.	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, first floor, view to southwest.	14 of 23
BA-3258_201006_15	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, first floor, view to northeast.	15 of 23
BA-3258_201006_16	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, basement level.	16 of 23

BA-3258_201006_17	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, basement level, view to southeast.	17 of 23
BA-3258_201006_18	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, second floor, detail of scale.	18 of 23
BA-3258_201006_19	"	"	"	"	"	Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, southwest end of third floor.	19 of 23
BA-3258_201006_20	"	"	"	"	"	Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), interior, center bay, view to northeast.	20 of 23
BA-3258_201006_21	"	"	"	"	"	Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), interior, northwest bay, view to southwest.	21 of 23
BA-3258_201006_22	"	"	"	E. Young	"	Powhatan Mining Company Facility, former loading dock located at northeast corner of property, view to northeast.	22 of 23
BA-3258_201006_23	"	"	"	"	"	View looking north from former Berg Lane at north end of property.	23 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06. 2010
MDSHPO
OVERVIEW OF POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY SITE; VIEW TO SOUTH. NOTE PROCESSING FACILITY WITH ATTACHED CA.-1930 GARAGE ADDITION (FORMER LOADING AREA) TO LEFT & CA-1917 WORKER'S OFFICE BUILDING TO RIGHT.

Photo 1 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MD SHPO
overview of Powhatan Mining Company Facility, view to SW. Note Emmanuel Court & cul-de-sac to left.

Photo 2 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06. 2010
MDSHPO
Processing facility, ca-1930 garage addition (former loading area), NE elevation, view to SW. Note brackets on peak of center bay where former air raid siren was located.
Photo 3 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, NW elevation, view to E.
Photo 1 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, NW elevation, view to S. Note original entry dook & stone loading area.
Photo 5 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, NW elevation, view to SE
Photo 6 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MD SHPO
Processing facility, ca.-1930 garage addition (former loading area), NW & NE elevations, view to S.
Photo 7 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY Facility
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MD SHPO
ca. 1917 processing facility, SW & NW elevations, view to NE.
Note full fieldstone foundation & stamped metal sheet
exterior wall cladding on first story.
Photo 8 of 23

BA-3258

POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

06. 2010

MDSHPO

Ca.-1917 processing facility, SW elevation, & NW elevation of storage shed addition, view to E. Note conveyor belt extending from facility to shed.

Photo 9 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MD SHPO
Processing facility, ca-1930 garage addition (former loading area), SW & NW elevations, view to NE.
Photo 10 of 23

BA-3258

POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

06. 2010

MDSHPO

Ca.-1917 processing facility, SE elevation, view to NW.

Photo 11 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06. 2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, SE elevation, view to W
Photo 12 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 workers' office building, SW & SE elevations, view to N. Note vinyl siding & replacement windows.
Photo 13 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TETRATECH, INC.
06.2010
MD SHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, first floor, view to SW.
Photo 14 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH, INC.
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, first floor, view to NE
Photo 15 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH INC.
06.2010
MDSHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, basement level. Detail of conveyor system used to move material between 1st & 2nd floors.
Photo 16 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH, INC.
06.2010
MD SHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, basement level, view to SE
Photo 17 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH, INC.
06.2010
MD SHPO
Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, second floor, detail of scale.
Photo 18 of 23

BA-3298
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TETRATECH, INC.

06.2010

MD SHPO

Ca.-1917 processing facility, interior, SW end of third floor. Detail of blowing units used to separate the asbestos fibers & collect them.

Photo 19 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH, INC.
06.2010
MDSHPO
Processing facility, ca-1930 garage addition (former loading area), interior, center bay, view to NE

Photo 20 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TETRATECH INC.
06.2010
MDSHPO
PROCESSING FACILITY, CA.-1930 GARAGE ADDITION (FORMER LOADING AREA), INTERIOR, NW BAY, VIEW TO SW.
Photo 21 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MD SHPO
FORMER LOADING DOCK located at NE corner of property.
VIEW to NE.
Photo 22 of 23

BA-3258
POWHATAN MINING COMPANY FACILITY
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
06.2010
MDSHPO
View looking N from former Berg Lane at N end of property. Note Emmanuel Ministries Church Building to left & modern residential development to right.
Photo 23 of 23